

WASHINGTON

By James Croggon.

When the city was laid out in building squares and lots there were a number of private burial grounds in which the dead of the families and slaves of

The original proprietors were buried. These came, in some instances, in the lines of the streets and avenues. The Commissioners therefore made an order that there should be no further interment in them.

They also set apart two squares, one in the eastern and one in the western

Part of the city as public burial grounds. Later these came into use, and other burial grounds were provided within the city limits.

For half a century almost all interments of residents were made in the city graveyards. The sites are now covered by residences and other buildings.

In 1823 George Beall, Joseph Wagoner and Francis Datcher, as trustees of the city, sold the site for \$100 square 4th, south of Florida, between 4th, 5th and 8 streets.

From time to time, therefore, have these places been plowed and the bones scattered. The indignification of the people. Not seldom were there reports that an ancient Indian graveyard had been unearthed.

The graveyard was at the southwest corner of Lafayette Square, the family burial ground of a family by the name of Pierce. At K street, west of 13th street, the site of the old city jail was established the principal graveyard of their race. Until the war it was in the hands of the city and the bones of the bodies were removed to the city.

In 1853 the establishment of a graveyard within city limits was prohibited by an act of the legislature. The family of Oak Hill cemetery at Georgetown, the enlargement of Congressional grounds, the opening of Glenwood on Lincoln

In Carrollton, on Georgia avenue between South Capitol and 1st streets southeast, the descendants of Charles Carroll, the first American president, live in a large, white, two-story house. The house is on a hill, and the view from the porch is of the city and the river. The house is a fine example of the architecture of the time. The house is a fine example of the architecture of the time.

Probably the best known of these private burial places is that on the 9th street level, east of David Burns, on the south side of H street between 9th and 16th streets northwest, in which some of the Burns family were entombed. A fine mausoleum in which Maria Burns and her husband, Gen. Van Ness

ere ennobled, was built here about 1816. The site is now occupied by the Georgetown University medical school.

Georgetown Burial Grounds.

Georgetown, being much older than Washington, at that day had its public burial grounds. In the county there were, at the burial grounds of St. Paul's

LONDON, September 3, 1915.

It is only within the last few years that the English matrons have so far relaxed their conservative attitude toward things American as to accept the cross the Atlantic. As a result of this increasing numbers who do visit the United States, domestic architecture here

Episcopal Parish, at Rock Creek Church. At Queen's Temple, west of Langdon, there was the Catholic burial ground. There was evidently but little thought in those days that the entire city, planted into squares of building lots, would come to be the homes of people. Graveyards were located in places now covered by the houses.

With the exception of Congressional Cemetery, all the graveyards in the city have been abandoned. What were known as country graveyards at that time are now surrounded by well settled neighborhoods. About 1800, the lady who owned the square between P and G streets and 10th and 10th streets, there were a number of graves, some marked by stately columns. Of course they quarreled most furiously over the bathroom. In his plan the architect had provided an ascent of three to this august chamber. "I don't like the lady," said the husband, "she has been an ever hearer of flight of steps leading down to heaven in America? They don't like them; I'm not going to. Furthermore, every one there has a bath attached to the chamber."

Some interments were made in the days of Father Antony Caffry, 1794 to 1804, but the most of the dead were buried there in Father Matthew's time. These were the families of the original members of the church.

The parish graveyard was on Florida Street, between the old and new churches. It was a small, irregularly shaped plot of land, about 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. It was bounded on the north by the old church, on the south by the new church, on the east by the street, and on the west by a wall. The wall was made of rough-hewn stones, and was about 6 feet high. It was topped with a crenelated parapet. The wall was built by the parish, and was intended to protect the graveyard from the street. The wall was built in the early part of the 19th century, and was still standing in 1880. The graveyard was a simple, unadorned place. The graves were marked by small, plain stones, and the graves themselves were simple pits in the earth. The graveyard was a place of quiet reflection, and it was a place where many of the parishioners were buried.

erecting two, each a half acre of ground, donated by Mrs. Ann Cazanave, daughter of Nottley Young, an original proprietor, in 1808. It was the leading Catholic graveyard till the opening of Mount Olivet in 1853.

The bodies were removed from here subsequently. It was sold under an order of the court. By 1850 the land was overgrown with weeds and brush.

"green tiles," and secure with the word she dusted out of the arch of office.

* * *

That was three months ago and ———— hasn't been able to get enough tiles yet; nevertheless she lives in of some day emerging from her

In 1806 the corporation established a poorhouse on the square between M and N, 6th and 7th. The northeastern portion of the city was not incorporated until 1846. The colored graveyard of 1833 was in the neighborhood of 6th and N streets, extending northeast.

Corporation Burial Ground.

Square 108, between 19th and 20th streets, on the boundary, was the corporation burying ground from 1867 till abandonment about 1920. This and another square were after to be noticed had been assigned by the Commissioners as burial ground for the interment of persons of African descents.

an act of the councils provided for the enclosing and maintaining it as such. The Commissioners were authorized to plat and sell grave sites at \$2 each to white persons, but to make no charge when the dead was a slave or a person of color.

This was known for many years as the "African Burial Ground." Many dead of

the leading families of the city were interred there. Probably no other city of the dead was so well populated as this.

Philip Williams was the sexton for a number of years. Afterward Guy Gramham was there for over thirty years.

The last interment was of Louis Payne or Powell in June, 1892. He had been arrested at the annual July 4, four years before, for complicity in the assassination.

SIEGE OF JERUSALEM

Latin Inscribed Wooden P

Found in Upper Egypt.

Kearton Co. London Telegraph.

A record of very great interest con

The other bodies were thus being re-moved unclaimed were taken to Rock Creek cemetery. Needless is it to say that the stately dwellings now rest on this ground.

John W. Monroe, superintendent, in 1898 conveyed to Henry Ingie the other square designated as a public graveyard, be-

[illegible]

Congressional Cemetery.

On square 1115 in 1908, was started a graveyard. In 1812 it was conveyed by deed to the vestry of Christ Episcopal Church and was known as the Washington Parish burying ground, till 1849, when it became Washington Cemetery.

It had long before been known by the name of the Congressional cemetery. As early as 1816 Congress made an appropriation for the purchase of grave sites for deceased members and made subsequent laws for the same purpose. Any man may be supposed there were many prominent men in official life buried there. Evidence provision was made for the other comrades in the legion, by the United States, by the hands of the Imperial legation, Secretary of the Legation, in December, A. D. 93. One of this honorable discharge was, the United States, deposited in the proper place, and the other had been forwarded to the legation with all such military deeds registering completion of service while the other had been forwarded to the legation.

perpetual endowment. Since the first conveyance all the land east of 17th Street and south of E's street has been taken in.

About 1821 St. Peter's Catholic Church was established at the corner of 21st and 17th streets southeast, and about the same time a number of immigrants were coming to the parish church. The parish church was built in 1821 and a later addition was made in 1841.

The old soldier had probably been crucified in Egypt, because it is known that the British soldiers who were taken to the Pretoria prison were crucified there. The old soldier was probably crucified in Egypt, because it is known that the British soldiers who were taken to the Pretoria prison were crucified there.

In 1925 square 9008, between H and I, 3rd and 5th streets northeast, was consigned by the city to the young to Ambrose, Bishop of Baltimore, in trust for a graveyard, the grantor preserving rights for himself and family. This was used by the congregation for many years, and the bodies removed to Mount

In the late twenties some 276, between the 12th and 13th streets, became the graveyard of St. John's Episcopal Church, and during its existence to about 1850, became well filled with the deceased of the name.

The McHodges in ante-bellum days had graveyards in other end of the city. The General, now the Trinity, in 1824 purchased the McHodges' burial place, and found it, for some special reason, more new than more lengthy, contained more names of better families, and, a fuller text, and is also attested by names of nine witnesses. Moreover, he describes that the three children of General McHodges, both sons and a daughter, were in the service of a military service, and therefore at a time when he could not be legally married, were accorded the valued right of

Between 13th and 14th, V and W streets burial ground was opened about 1850.